spected and acknowledged authority, warning those who are misled, to leave that dangerous path, where, for their own interested ends, obscure and vulgar, or ambitious and immoral speculators, are

endeavoring to lead them.

The undersigned tenders to the Hon. John M. n assurances of his most distinguished con

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA. aideration.
[Signed] A
WASSINGTON, 19th Jac

Des A. Calderon de la Barca, 1858.

Des A. Calderon de la Barca, de dec de

The audersigned, Secretary of State of the
United States, suknowledges the receipt of M.
Calderon's note of the 19th inst. calling his attention to renewed designs upon the island of Cuband desiring the intervention of the American and desiring the intervention of the American Government to frustrate and to suppress them—
Mr. Calderon's note has been laid before the ProMr. Calderon's note has been laid before the Prosident, by whose direction the undersigned imsident, by whose direction the undersigned imsident, by whose directions to the United
Mattes District Attorneys for New-York, NewStates District Attorneys for New-York, NewOriesna and Washington, a copy of which, for
Oriesna and Washington, a copy of which, for

mmunicate.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to M. Calderon the assurance of his dis-tinguished consideration. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

of arms.

In view of these reports of renewed attempts upon Cuba, I am directed by the President to call your special attention to the subject, and to instruct you to keep a vigilant watch upon all the movements of the kind indicated, with a view to detect and to bring to punishment the individuals and combinations of individuals who may be found concerned in any overt act in violation of the act of Congress of April, 1818, intended to disturb the tranquility of Cuba.

The President, as in duty bound, will exercise all the power with which he is invested to prevent aggressions by our own people upon the territories of friendly nations, and he expects you to use every effort to detect and to arrest for trial and punishment alf offenders in any armed expedition prohibited by our laws.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant.

JOHN M. CAYTON.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca, to the Secretary of

The Consul ad interim of Spain in New Orleans, The Consul ad interim of Spain in New Orleans, Don Juan Ygnacio Laborde, has related in suc-cession to the undersigned various facts, of some of which the undersigned thinks it his duty to give information to Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, to direct his attention

to them. The following is one:

The said Consul having received information which in his opinion was worthy of credit, that the American schooner Hervine, Captain Hussey, discovered the control of the American schooner Hervine, Captain Hussey, dispatched to Chagres, with a cargo of only ten kegs of butter and ten barrels of whisky, carried on board arms, munitions of war and light artillery, destined for an expedition against the Island of Cuba, wrote simultaneously but separately to the Collector of the Custom House and the District Attorney, under the date of 25th of last March, making known to them, and urging them to prevent, the exportation of the said articles. According to the account of the Consul, a tardy and informal examination of the schooner was made by order of the Collector, which resulted in the declaration of those charged with the duty, that it contained nothing; and as with the duty, that it contained nothing; and as yet he has received no answer from the District Attorney, of whose cold reception he also complains.

Two or three hours after its rapid search, the

schooner set sail.

Shortly after, a claim was made upon the Consul, before the tribunal, for a large sum of money, in compensation for the injury supposed to have been suffered by the proprietors of the schooner, in consequence of its detention. The Consul had been obliged to employ an advocate, to whom he must pay considerable fees.

The Consul did no more than what he considered was his dety, in obedience to the orders he lad

was his duty, in obedience to the orders he had received to watch attentively over all those who received to watch attentively over all those who for some time past have been emisting and on barking, as they loudly and openly proclaim, for an expedition against the Island of Caba. This mode of paralyzing him in the exercise of his functions, which cannot fall to be disapproved of by the Secretary of State, would piace that officer of her Catholic Majesty, were it sanctioned in an unusual site atom, and one ware the ed, in an unusual situation,

M. Calderon therefore appeals for fresh instructions to the District Attorney, to remove the tram-mels with which said Consul is embarrassed.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca, to the Secretary of

The Consul ad int. of Spain, in New Orleans, has informed the undersigned, that for some time past there have been publicly enlisted in that city, and its vicinity, and there have come from the Western States, many volunteers whose direction is to Chagres, and who are successively taken there in numbers of from 200 to 100 men. is to Chagres, and who are successively taken there in numbers of from 200 to 400 men, pro-claiming their intention of organizing in that part of the Isthmus of Panama an expedition for invading Cubs, under the command of Narciso Lopez. This leader is assisted in all such illegal intriguos and enlatments by one Ambrozio Gonzalea, by Civilo Villaverde, Jose Sanchez Yznaga, and Mandal Marie, that is to say by the same persons. uel Macia; that is to say, by the same pursons who had formed in this capital a revolutionary justs against the Island of Cuba. Some of these juste against the Island of Cuba. Some of these are not Cubans, and none are American citizens. Abusing the hospitality which they receive in the Republic, they are seducing many incantions persons, under false pretenacs and fallacious promises; and collecting together people of the worst character, to inspire uncasiness, and to produce commotion in that province of Spain. [Calderon reminds Mr. Clayton of treaties, &c.]

On the 2d of April two vessels set out for Character, without clearance, and carried 400 and odd

gres, without clearance, and carried 400 and odd nen, having first taken in at a plantation down the river called Treme, arms and munitions of

On the 23d, the frigate J. W. Dyer set sail for On the 13d, the trigate J. W. Dyer set an for the same destination, carrying the remainder of the men, who have been quartered at New Orleans, at a point called Ronhgui, and who could not find room in the vessels in which their associates preceded them. These made a public boast of their project, and insulted the Spaniards, proclaiming in their presence that they were going to overthrow treasure in Cuba. tyranny in Cuba.

er vessel is freighted by Mr. Breedlove, Another vessel is freighted by Mr. Breedlove, formerly Collector of the Custom House there, in 1836 and 1837, to take out more of these men.

According to the same Consul, those are, moreover, in New-Orleans, 1,500 men collected and ready

to sail to Chagres, in four vessels, which are pr to sail to Congres, in four vessels, which are pre-paring for that purpose; and this, it is affirmed by the Consul, is so notorious, and is exceeded so en-tirely without conceament, and so publicly, that i is known to every one; and consequently, neither the Collector of the Custom House nor the Distric-

Attorney can be ignorant of it.

[Mr. Calderon appeals for fresh instructions to those two officers, and repeats his firm belief that no one is more anxious to avoid the deplerable consequences which mustfollow this invasion than the

# Mr. Calderon to Mr. Clayton.

On the 11th of the present menth, an article was published in the Sun of New York, approaching battle in the Island of Cuba, between the troops of her Catholic Majesty and an expedi tion of adventurers, who were said to have left the South of the United States to invade that Spanish

Province

The same day, a flag was hoisted on the office of
that newapaper, calling itself the flag of the Caban
Republic. Since that, it has continued floating day
by day, and collecting people, who publicly crowd
around it in groups, thus organizing a pracy against

The scandal, absurd as it may appear, is causing immense detriment to commurce, and much alarm

to the Spaniards resident in that city. The Edito the Spaniards resident in that city. The Edi-tors of the Sun do not limit themselves to the pub-lication of news, nor to the use of the liberty of the press, but raise a standard for enlistment, and callarms sgainst Spain, endeavor to organize an

ing to arms against Spain, endeavor bronger armed expedition.

This appears to the undersigned an open and manifestact against the laws of nations, and against the express and unequivocal laws of the Republic, and especially that of the 20th April, 1818; and the cannot but beg that these may be applied to these individuals, making them answer for their acts, and requiring of them half that they will instantly cease to disturb the public peace, and (cease) to trouble those friendly relations and that good understanding subsisting but ween the two countries. The undersigned, for the public peace of the two countries.

The undersigned, he he had a Caliberon De La Barca.

Washington, May 16, 1850.

Don A. Calderen de la Barca to the Secretary of State.

Don A. Calderen de la Barca to the Secretary of State.

[Transision.]

The news received in this legation, and which the undersigned has communicated from time to time to the Hon. Secretary of State, has kept him alarmed in regard to the movements of certain agistances to form a new expedition, with the object of tators to form a new expedition, with the object of invading the Island of Cuba. The silence, however, which has been kept by the authorities of New-Orleans, and the assurances given to the andersigned by the Hon. Secretary of State had calmed his uneasiness.

Those which were but vague rumors and incomplete reports have now taken the grave form of reality. It is now public, and the news has all the appearance of truth, that an expedition has been formed, and that without any disguise, part of this expedition has left New-Orleans, New-York, and various other places, in vessels laden with arms and ammunition, to meet at Chagres and thence to attempt a coup de main.

various other places, in vessels laden with arms and ammunition, to meet at Chagres and thonce to attempt a cosp de main.

His Excellency, the Captain General of Cuba, is informed of these intrigues, and of these hastle movements. He is aware that the foreigners who have associated themselves with this band of robbers have provided themselves with certificates of American citizenship, as a safeguard, and he foresees that the vessels destined to conduct them will endeavor to save themselves from punishment by hoisting the flag of the Union. Authorized by the laws of war, and by the right of mations, his Excellency, the Governor of Cuba, despising this artifice, is prepared to chastise, without any consideration, those adventurers who, disregarding the warning contained in the proclamation of the upright Magisthose adventurers who, disregarding the warning contained in the proclamation of the upright Magis-trate of this Ropublic, dare to disturb the peace of a friendly nation, by violating all existing treaties and laws.

If, therefore, in the course of events, these pirates dly nation, by violating all existing treaties

and laws.

If, therefore, in the course of events, these pirates shall receive deserved chastisement, however hard and severe it may afterwards be endeavored to be represented, no interposition shall be listened to in their favor; neither will the sympathies which they may inspire have any foundation—nor the calminious clamor which may be raised amongst their followers or instigators, nor will any complaint or claim be considered just.

The undersigned considers it his duty to have this statement recorded, however unnecessary it may appear, after the verbal declarations which his Excellency, the President, and the homorable Secretary of State, by his authority, have made to him of our indisputable rights.

[Mr. Calderon concludes with the firmest reliances upon the Administration, and upon the help of Providence, to avert the deplorable calamities which would be occasioned by the execution of these wicked designs.]

which would be occasioned by the execution of these wicked designs.]

Department of State, }

Washington, May 16, 1810.

Sire: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the two notes which you addressed me on the 16th instant. They commanded my prompt and earnest attention, and I have now the honor to place in your hands a copy of the instructions which I caused to attention, and I have now the honor to place in your hands a copy of the instructions which I caused to be sent to the District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, apon the matters to which these notes relate. These instruc-tions were accompanied by a copy of your notes. You are not ignorant of the nature and scope of the instructions which that officer, and others of his class, have, from time to time, received from their government.

The Government adheres to its obligations of good faith; has pursued them vigilantly; but the difficulty of intercepting these adventurers, in the disguise of emigrants to Oregon and California, have been insurmountable. Three ships of the Gulf squadron have been ordered to Cuba, to prevent the landing of any invading forces under the American Sea.

can flag | "Further, (says Mr. Clayton,) two other war ships, of great force and speed, one of which is the line steam frigate Sarana, were ordered, for the same purpose, to the coast of Cuba; the Saranac within a few hours after credible evidence had bee submitted to the President in reference to the in

submitted to the Fresidest in reference to the intended invasion."

I avail myself, ke
Signed, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To Robert E. Campbell, Esq. Arc. Arc.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 31 1250.

SIR: Your dispatches of the 21st. 22d, two of the 28th February, 7th and 8th of March, three of the 8th, three of the 17th, two of the 19th and 27th April 19th 19th and 27th April 19th 19th and 27th May 1850. have been received.

The duties devolving upon you in consequence if the hostile expedition against Caba the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the Predent's determination to sustain the honor of this Government by the faithful discharge of our obliga-tions toward Spain. For this purpose, prosecutions will be commenced against any persons within our will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction, who may have been concerned in the expedition, contrary to the existing laws. While actuated by this spirit of good faith toward our neighbor, however, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be wished by expliciting or venezance. misled by exultation or vengeance, to injure, in their persons or property, any of our citizens in Cuba sgainst whom no probable cause of proceedcupa against whom no probable cause of proceed-ing may exist; and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial. A different course would be sure to arouse a feel-ing in this country which might defeat the admin-istration of justice toward such persons as may be arrested for offending against the laws, and, indeed, might render it inpracticable to nearly firstly. might render it impracticable to permit further violation of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to Spanish dominion in that

But, although your duties will be at once arduous But, although your duties will be at once ardous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the Consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish Gwern-ment has refused to consider your functions in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigitant respect diplomatic. You will, however, he visitant in ascertaining who, among your countrymen, in your Consular district; are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have a fair trial, and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the Department, in order that the Spanish Government may be held accountable. Fereigners detected on board an American ves-

sel equipped and armed for an invasion of the ter-ritory of a friendly nation, cannot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purposes,

use our mag as a radu to concean their purposes, or to protect them in the actor invasion.

It is true that the 15th article of our treaty with Spain, of 1795, declares, "It is also agreed that the asme liberty be extended to persons who are on toard a free ship, so that, although they may be eremies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless bey are soldiers, and in actual service of the ene y. This stipulation expressly acknowledges the they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy." This stipulation expressly acknowledges the
right of Spain to take armed enemies out of the
United States vessels. Inasmuch, however, as this
right may be abused, in the event of any abuse of
that character coming to your knowledge, you will
take suitable steps for obtaining redress.

In general, the protection of the Givernment is
due to those only who owe their allegistace. I,
therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United
States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of
being concerned in the expedition, they will have
no right to your interposition in their behalf.

There may indeed, be cases in which bumanity
might require, and would warrant the exertion of

might require, and would warrant the exertion of fere even to this extent, without a reasonable prospect of success; and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best dis cretion

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servit (bigtool) JOHN M. CLAYTON

DEFARTMENT OF STATE.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, JODG I, 1850.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Compbell. Consular Heriza.

Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress
upon the Count of Alcoy, the distinction between
prisoners who have committed a crime, and those
captured under the appearances of an intention to mit a crime, and reads to him a legal argument

on the subject, and then he says:

The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican Island, that they are not guilly of any

erime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, the should suffer death. They may have been, and probab wers, rullity of crimes for which this Government ought, good faith, to punish them, under the act of Gongress April 20, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to the capture to be as they are represented to us, the Preside these resolved that the eagle must and shall protect the against any punishment but thus which the relating to the capture responses away. as eachwed that the eagle must and aims protect their gainst any purishment but that which the ribanus's of their was nation may award. Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home, revenuence a punishment which; if they are the mome, revenuence a punishment which; if they are no realized intent, will be worse than any he could indict in the indignant frowers and decumnisations of guod must be indignant frowers and decumnisations of guod must be indicted as the said as a farmed to transpling of an analysis which which solds its character for integrity of core varies and higher worth than all the antities together. Sit was a time in he must recedly meaner, in the true spirit, of our arcient freezy, that if he unjustly she is one drop of interfers blood, at this exclude period, it may cost the two ourners a sangulary was."

Mr. Clayten dearres to be informed every day of he state of affairs, and has heard that huntreds.

some say thousands of invaders have landed on the some say thousands of invaders have landed on the south side of Cuba since the return of Lopez. He expects the Congress, the Saranac, and the Albany, are at this time at Cuba, and are to be

considered as subject to the protection of the American prisoners, if they should be required.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Contested Seat in Congress from Iowa. Editorial Correspondence.
Washington, Tuesday, June 4.

The evidence taken in Iowa by the parties or their agents in the Contested Election to a seat in the House of Representatives from the 1st District of that State, has been printed, and is now before the House. Although the leading facts have been repeatedly presented in The Tribune, the flagrant wrong thereby exposed remains to this day unredressed and in the hope of calling attention thereto and if possible expediting the act of justice, so tardy at best, I again present them to public notice.

The State of Iows, in the year 1848, was hardly more than balf settled sufficiently to be organized into Counties, and this settlement was mainly confined to the Eastern half of its territory, skirting the Mississippi River. The Western half, stretching thence to the Missouri, was nearly an unbroken wilderness, though at one point, on the very bank of the Missouri, in what was known as the Pottawotamie Purchase or Country, there was a large settlement of the Mormons expelled from Nauvoo, Illinois, by an armed mob some two years before. The village or center of this settlement was known as Kanesville, but no County had then been organized, including that region. The State was settling very rapidly, and the Legislature, in view of the frequent occurrence of settlement in advance of civil organization, had provided by law that any settlement thus made beyond the limits of any organized County might apply to the authorities of the organized county lying next East of it for an organization of poll districts aforesaid, under which organization elections should be held as in the regular Counties.

Under this law, the Mormons settled at and around Kanesville in Iowa, were induced to apply in 1848 to the authorities of Monroe County to or ganize a poll district at Kanesville, which was accordingly done, with every legal formality. The authorities of Monroe Co. were of the dominant or Loco-Foco party; the instigation to organize wa given by the leaders of that party, who presumed that the Mormons would vote their ticket, as they had almost all done since the death of Gen. Har rison. It turned out otherwise, however. They happened to know what party was mainly instrumental in driving them out of Illinois, as previously from Missouri; some of them had been out in the War, and had imbibed a good idea of Gen. Taylor-and, on the whole, they generally resolved to vote the Whig ticket that tim. They were abundantly labored with by Loco-Foco election cerers, three or four at a time; and the Sheriff of Menroe County was with them throughout the day of the State Election, electioneering for and voting the whole Loco-Foco ticket. All in vain, however Their vote was cast nearly solid for the Whig ticket, and by that vote Daniel F. Miller, the Whig candidate for Congress, as well as several While local candidates was elected. The vote at Kanesville for Congress stood-Miller (Whig) 493 Thompson (Loco) 30; and this, added to the votin the balance of the District, made the complete totals stand as follows:

Electing Miller over Thompson by a maj'y of .... 77 Kanesville, be it remembered, was some 100 to 150 miles from any se'tlement in lowa east of it the path being through a trackless wilderness. The election took place on Monday, and on the Sunday following James Sloan, returning officer at Kanesville, arrived at Albia, the county seat of Monroe, with the Kanesville returns, duly made out and certified by the officers conducting the election, together with the poll-book containing the names of all the voters, 523 ie number. He was in season, and all was regular as clock-work. But emissaries from the Loco Foco candidates and other managers were there before him. Mr. Jonathan C. Hall, on their behalf, had arrived the day before, and given the cue that the Kanesculle role must be rejected! When Mr. Sloan appeared in the office of the Board of Commissioners of Monroe County (the same Board, mind you, which had organized the Kanesville poll district,) Mr. Hall was already there, arguing or directing that the Kanesville vote should not be received! He, a mere runner of his party-not even a citizen of the Countywas telling a mere creature of the County Com-missioners to nullify the act of his superiors and destroy the votes of over five hundred freemen.

Hear the beauty testify! Interrogalories propounded by Daniel F. Miller.

Interragalories propounded by Daniel F. AthlerFirst: Were you at Abia, the seat of Moaroe county,
immediately after the August election of tak! If yes, how
now thereafter were you there, and now long there!
danver: I was there. I arrived at Abias about 3 of 4
o'clock P.M. on Saturday succeeding the election; I remaked there until Tuesday morning following, during
Sunnay I was absent from town.
Second: Were you there before and at the time that Ja was
Stoan, the returning officer of Kanesville precipet, brought
into the office of the Clerk of the Board of Chammashaners
of Mouroe county, the election return or Poll books of said.
Kanesville precipat; If yea, size all you know about the

of Mource county, the election return or Foll books of sair. Kannardia precipital if yes, aims all you know shoul the rightlen of aid precipital if yes, aims all you know shoul the requirement of the sain-sequent disposalthereof.

Anator. I was there before the recurn was made, as I made sit oil the returning officer arrived at Abia on Sunday sporing succeeding the election. On Monday morning after, some nerson came to me and stated that the recard was about to be made, and requested me to go to the office of the Board of Commissioners and aid to the argument. I went to the Glerk's office. Mr. Howell, Dr. Finnt, Wm. Pickett, and some fifteen or towestyothers, were present. I centou say wheeler Mr. Suom was present or to. A considerable conversation in why place in regard to the propriety of the Glerk receiving thereturn of the kneedy the election. I advised the Clerk not to receive them, but to treat the acts of the Clerk receiving thereturn of the kneedy life in the country organizing the precise of Kanneytile as a multiply as it was but in Mource country. Arguments were adduced by Mr. Live, ell on the other side. In a sheet time Mr. Sloan advanced and presented a paper, apparently a senied package, and offered that the Clerk as the romans of Kanneythe product. I was itad on the table where the Clerk was stitling. The Clerk and that he did not reciseve, or that he was satisfied, that the precinct was not in Mource country, after what precinct be and the Mource country and institutes not have done to the country of the clerk was not he duty to regard it, and that he would not recisive it as a return. Some words parsed, whom a question was saked, what adoubt he done with them. I required the Clerk in a receive them. Soon after this I left he office as offi most of the crowd. In the evening after the vice of the District had been convasced, some person or persons, but who I do not recolber, took me that the Clerk we take not he would not that them, so that they would be sufficient to the Clerk was not the clerk w yet caget but weather an was sould me at Anha, or Oston was in W applie county, or Agency City, I be diere titwe at the latter piece. I did not about whether it was a just out; but at Fanfael or Jeff-respondency. I found a speckage and supposed it was the juctance which purposed of the Pell books. I took them to Barillagton with me, and they remained with me scaled until some time in the Win

ter of 1849, when some person or persons broke the seat I never looked at them or is say manner examined them, unless it was to look over the list of voters to compare them with the list furnished by D. F. Miller in the contact I gave them to Mr. Thousson in the Spring of 1840, and never saw them afterward, until February, 1850; I saw them presented by L. E. Johnson, Eaq one of the attorneys of Mr. Thouspeon, on the examination of James Sloan, Eaq before Judge Reinney, at Traders' Point, when his deposition was taken. on was taken.

vd: Where did you reside at the period of said elec

tion?

Januar: At Burington, Desmoines County, Iowa, about 10c miles from Alvis, Monroe County.

Fourth: Did you leave Burlington to go to Albis to infusion the rejection of said polibook? If yes, by the alcace and corsulation of enum did you go?

Januar: I went from Burlington on Thursday after the stanton with the Insurance of young to Musroe County to be present when he returns of the election were one-ed, so, with the present of reversible to.

tes. The impression was, that the vote would be given to Whigs.

Fifth: Did any of your said friends and advisors, afte the dispussi of said poll book, approve of what was done

a Whigs
Fifth. Did any of your said felends and attracts, we describe them, and of said poil book, approve of what was done in them, and of the course taken with them. Assure: I, as a Democrat, took as solve part in the election against Miller; and an now Thompson's storney in be contest, and aways approved the acts of the clerk in secting the poll-books, and the Democrat is procuring and reasoning them. I believe I have conversed with 6th Dodge, ax Governor Clarke, Ed Johnson, V. P. Van Answer, and others; and, upon staing the facts and reason why I advised that the poll-book should have been retained in the possession of the friends of Thompson, they have agreewed it. I recollect that Gen. Dodge, at the barbeen hear Eddyville, in Wapello County, in the Fall of all grant and the poll-book should have been retained them. Bodge, at the barbeen hear Eddyville, in Wapello County, in the Fall of all called for three times three cheers for the Democratic Clarket for the residual of the state of the democratic Clarket of Source County, who rejucted the Momon vote, who By this held and shameless outrage-which th

Clerk rad no more right to commit than he had to burn the County Records-Daniel F. Miller was swindled out of the seat, and William Thompson hoisted into it. The Clerk had no power to accept or reject a return, except when acting in conjuntion with two Justices of the Peace as a Board for that purpose. No such Board ever acted on the Kanesville returns, or was enabled to ast upon them-they were simply stolen through the connivance of the Clerk before reaching the Board at all. The Clerk should have simply received them and laid them before the Board for action-he had no shadow of right to do anything else until the Board should meet, when he could vote against counting them if he thought proper. But we are speaking according to Law, while he acted according to Loco Focoism. -The pell-books thus stolen by some one of the

gang and stealthily carried off by Hall, were finally handed over by him to Thompson, the very man who by means of that robbery took his seat in Congress and is now taking his eight dollars per day. The Loco-Foco leaders knew where it was; but Mr. Miller and the Whigs could not guess: the voters robbed of their rights and the freemen robbed of the Representative they had chosen, and misre presented by one they had not chosen, were kept wholly in the dark about it. Thompson brought it with him to Washington, and when Miller obtained an order from the House to take testimony in Iowa, Thompson sent it back to his lawyer, Charles Mason, to be ready in case anything could be made by producing it. Still, Miller and the Whigs were sept in ignorance of its very existence. But one day while the investigation was going on, Mason attemp ed to take from his pocket certain papers that he wanted to serve on Mr. Miller, and by mis take felt in the wrong pocket and pulled out the Kanesville poll-book! It was instantly recognized and fastened upon by Miller, and is now in evidence before the House and the Country-in evi dence not merely of the election of Miller, but o the compound conspiracy and rascality whereby he was robbed of his seat, subjected to great expense, and has for six months been kept out of it, while a man rejected by the People has been casting the votes and drawing the pay which pertain to the Representative of the First District of Iowa.

-On what ground then, is the tardy justice of admitting Mr. Miller to his seat sti I resisted? Only on this-that Kanesville does not he due west of Monroe County !-that a line drawn due West from the North line of said County would strike six miles south of Kanesville. But the organization was made in perfect good fath-it was made by Loco-Foco authorities, in the full persuasion that it lay west of Monroe, and at a time when no means of procisely ascertaining the bearings of a point on the Missouri from the distant settlements n the center of the State. It made no shadow of odds, so far as the Congressional contest was concorned, whether Kanesville was attached to Mon ree or the County north of it, and the cavil is as frivolous as cavil could be. The poll district was organized in good faith; so the votes were cast; and by legal and good voters. This attempt of the Loco Focos to take advantage of their own wrong to disfranchise five hundred freemen is but a sec and edition of the stealing of the poli book. It cannot be that the House will sustain it for a moment, But O! when will this desolating flood of Talk a low Justice to be done? The Country languishes under it-Industry droops-Hope yields to Despuis Men in Congress! stop this delage of worthless talk, and give us one week of action! Only one faithful week!

P.S. I apprehend I did injustice to Mr. Mc GAUGUET of Ind. in a telegraphic dispatch last night. I understand now that the Committee has not formally decided, in so many words, that Mr. MILLER is entitled to the seat, but has decided the main question involving that conclusion in Mr. Mit. LER's favor by such a vote. Yet I hear to day that the Loca-Foco who voted with the Whigs on the Committee to produce that result will very probaby vote to keep Mr. THOMPSON in the seat! No matter-give us the vote!

The Compromise-Affairs in New Mexico-The The Compromise Affairs in New Mexico-The Nashville Convention, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Wednesday, June 5.
One of the cvils which Mr. CLAY at an early

period in this session clearly foresaw would befall the country in the event of the "nonaction" policy being enforced; and which, he provided against in his resolutions of adjustment, is now at our door. The authorities of Texas, and the freemen of New-Mexico, have already become embroiled in a personal collision, regarding the question of jurisdiction over the soil, and the effusion of blood has only been prevented by the interposition of the strong arm of the military force of the United States. This policy, which we were assured with honeyed words, was to still the turbulence of excitement, so far as Siavery and the Territories were concerned, has become exploded; and it is now concoded, that not only legislative interference, but interference of the most prompt nature is demanded, in order to save both the sacrifice of life, and ed, in order to save both the sacrifice of life, and the propagation of Slavery over a large portion of territory now exempt from that plague. Col. Washington gives but a gloomy account of the state of public feeling in Santa Fe, and it is neither to be disguised or denied, but what he inhabitants of New Mexico feel as though they had been abandoned by our Government, to whom alone they have to look for protection. Had an adjustment been perfected the third month of the seasion, upon the basis of Mr. Cray's propositions, this new and embarrassing difficulty would have been and embarrassing difficulty would have been avoided, and the country would have found that which will inevitably be desied, so long as the Territories are left without governments, and the remaining issues of the Slavery controversy are undisposed of. I have my own opinion as

the effect this late intelligence from New-Mexico will have in determining the pending controversy, which I will give you. So far as the extreme Southern men, as well as the ultraists of the North are concerned, it will make each faction the manreasonable in their demands, and the less clined to accommodate their ultraviews to anythic that is likely to satisfy the great body of the pople. But with the conservative portions of bo parties, and more especially with the Senators and Representatives from the North-Western States, the influence will be a beneficial and salutary one. They will feel the necessity of exercising the ba-ance of power they hold between the two violenance of power they hold between the two violent extremes of the Union, and their strength will ultimately be so disposed of as to carry any measure that will settle not only the boundary controversy, but all the other issues which are embraced in the Report of the Committee of Thirteen. It may become accessary to modify some provisions of the adjustment, in the manner hinted at by Mr. Douat as in the Sciente a day or two since, as as to secure the nuited support of the entire North west, and if so, such modification, I have no doubt will be made. The elter Southern Scienters have thus far rejected all efforts of the friends of the adjustment to meet them upon anything like just thus far rejected all efforts of the friends of the adjustment to meet them upon anything like just and sustainable terms; they therefore, cannot complain, if terms hereafter should be made that will meet the approbation and support of the Senators and Representatives from the valley of the Mississippi. Every mail from the West, comes freighted with letters to members and others, arging the settlement of the controversy upon the basis of the Committee's plan, rather than the excitoment should be longer urolonged, and the commitment of the country of the committee's plan, rather than the excitoment should be longer urolonged, and the comcitement should be longer prolonged, and the country kept in a state of uncertainty and convulsion. This is perceptibly having its influence, and to me, is a plain indication that after all the croakings to the contrary, some plan of adjustment will finally

Private dispatches have been received in this city from Nashville, in which it is stated that there is a diversity of opinion among the Delegates as to the Committee's plan of adjustment. Many of the abjest of the delegates strongly favor that mode of settlement, while others as strenuously jusist for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. But even should the latter be insisted upon by the Convention as a sine qua non, it will not influence a single Senator to go against the adjustment proposed by the Committee, that would otherwise go for it. Its only tendency would be to relieve such Senators as Davis, Yutze, and CLEMESS, by dividing the responsibility with them that they would, without such action of the Convention, have to assume entirely before the country, for procrastinating the agitation through a defeat of any adjustment. Yours, CLIO. the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to

### CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, June 6 12

ERBOR.-Our paragraph about the Independent Grays of Baltimore, yesterday, was incorrect. The Grays will arrive here on the 11th inst. next Tuesday.

STABBING — Ann Riley was arrested in the Eleventh Ward last night, for stabbing her husband with a knife. LEG BROKES .- Officer G. W. Duryea of the

Eighth Ward, was run over in Thittieth at this morning by a bose cart, whereby his leg was broken. He was taken home by the firemen. DESERTERS.—Hiram Franklin and Jolius J. Long, deserters from U. S. ship North Carolina, were arrested yesterday in the Fourth Ward and

STEALING BUTTER-Hose Wallace was arrest ed in the Eighth Ward yesterday, for stealing large pail of butter from J. W. Backhorn,

STEALING LUMBER - James Lauler and James Kennedy were arrested yesterday, for stealing Jumber from a new building in Greenwich-st.

Firs .- Elizabeth Fisher, taken with convulsion in Rivington st. was brought to the Tenth W Station, where she recovered during the night. Assault with a Knife -John Ewen was ar-

rested last night in the Seventh Ward, for asseing and drawing a knife upon officer McMahan. STEALING TOBACCO .- Peter Farrel was arrested

in the First Ward yesterday, for stealing a lot of tobacco from Otis & Woodward, 78 Front st. STEALING SOVEREIGNS .- George W. Nelson was arrested in the First Ward for stealing five sover-eigns from John Malony. Committed.

Danorrous.—Complaint was made yesterday to the Police that a new building, 141 Fulton st. was in a dangerous condition from digging around the foundation. The back wall was cracked. Referred to Fire Wardens.

SURBENDERED .- Daniel Nugent, charged with SURPENDED.—Daniel Magel, diagraph what stabbing Benjamin Martinin Ann st. says he acted in self-defense, that Martin and others (who are known as thock Boys) attacked him without provo-cation. He went to Capt Leonard of the Second Ward and voluntarily surrendered. Held to bail

in \$200 to appear and answer. name of the man stabbed is Benjamin Martin, residing at the corner of Barrow and Hudson sts. where he now is, and doing well.

# CLOTHING.

Office and Business Coats, from Cassiniers, Cashmerett, Tword, Alapacca, and Linen, &c.
Vests from pistin and tancy Silks, Satin, and
Marseilles. HOY'S CLOTHING 

GENTLEMENS SUMMER WEAR .-- WM. T. JENNINGS & CO Drapers and Tallors, First quality ready made clothing, &c Zil Broadway, Amarican Hotel, solicit an inspection of their assortions: of comments and assessmable goods, which in point of rienness and variety ar exceeds any previous offering comments has at its with extensive additions to the pramises, which affords a wider scope for their business, in which they which adoles a wiser scope nor men our means, a walch they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the liberal patro-page which has recognized their garments as the most economical, cut and finished as they are in a style but rarely equated, and withal disposed of at proverblaity moderate charges m GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

CHARLES E. FOLWELL Draper and Talor, first quality work made to order, big Folion-at between William and Gold, has just purchased, for cash, a choice assument of cioths, examiners and ventings, which, will low rent and eating for cash, be is smalled to make up it per coth less than Broadway prices. He has for the least eight years enjoyed a reputation (even by those of the same sight years enjoyed as reputation, even by those of the same trade) of chung the less fixing garments, and as for laste and siyle he will guarantee cannot be neaten, if equaled.

my27 1m\*

my27 im\*

CLOTHING AND TAILORING.—immerso cancel of fearboachie residy made clothing, of every description: 1,000 costs from 81 to \$15; 5,000 wests from 81 to \$4; 5,000 wests from 81 to \$5. To measure cloths, cassineres and vestings, embracing everything new and desirable a first rate fit always guaranteed (a single trial will courtness all, yet per cent less than any bouse in this city, for cush, at (remember the name and number.)

MICHAEL CONWAY,
my21 Im\*

143 Fulton-st. near Broad way.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COM PANY—The semi annual interest, at the rate of alx per cent per annum, will be paid upon the stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on end after the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th day of July.

NATHANIEL MARNH, Secretary.

Mayon's Oprice, New-York, June 1, 1850.

NOTICE.—Owners of Dogs will take notice, that on Mcadey, the loth inst. supplie persons, duly authorised to kill dogs, will enter upon their duty. All Dogs found monting at large after that date, and dos properly autzaled, will be liable to be destroyed, according to is w. jets Iw By order. ASHER TAYLOR First Marshal. PARIS-GREEN. (8 BRAND, Patented.)—A large assortment, consisting of the most approved styles of grades and packages of the shove styles, dry and ground in oil, is respectfully offered fit sale in quantities to said the buyer, with liberal discount, to wholesale dealers. By the uncertained, at his worse, is Jacob et in the swamp, my7 faw in:

THEODORE SCHWARTZ.

D. GRIFFIN & CO.28 Palent Fuel-string Appa-Derains - They common to adapt their principle to the satisfaction of the great number of those who have them in use. The merrits of this invention new been so well tested and published to the world, it is not necessary to say anything more, but call and see us at 100 Broadway, N. Y. WANTS.

WANTED.—Situations in the country, to cook, wash tron, or do chamber work, by a gennel and wal recommended girl. Also, a young man wante a situation by farm or take care of horses. Address or apply to 261 Sow.

personnel of the care a great process of the care and a care and a care a great process of the care and a care and a care a great process of the care and a care and a care a great process of the care and a care a great process of the care and a care a great process of the care and a great process

WANTED-By a propostance young woman a state of the children or do general housework for a small family day at 9 Franking at.

INFORMATION WANTED .- HHENRY DRURY of Lincoln, keep and, he still alive, he a mounted write immediately to his annu. Mrs. Tailant of Mandrik Crawford Co. Pechasivania. Any persons shis to give in formation of this young man, are carriedly solitist to heard it to the shows soliticas, as his family are in Mandrian on his account. Other papers pleases copy.

A with oneral housework, whose morals, habits set of A with seneral housewers, whose morals, useds as a neather have fitted her to be a safe and agreeable mone of a respectable family, may hear of a permanent shadon in a small family with a few select boarders, by applying State at, at the second door anoth of Nevines. Brooky Cloud references resulting.

A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman want a situation as clind a curse, or as mouthly or sick area Can give most satisfactory recommendations locates at 20 Grammercy park.

A PRACTICAL BOOKKERPER, whose to All not furly occupied worst like to devote a part of a coulding accounts, or witing an accident set of address Accounted, box 3,145, Post Office. myst per applications of the country DOCKS POSTED UP AND SALANCED, or my

Dularly kept by agreement; Doctoonts an Account all kinds copied. Apply to person or by letter to my21 lm S STURTEVANT, 529 raids. my21 to STURTEVARY.

S25 REWARD, Lost on Monday, 37 bre it as
S25 are from New Haven to Cacai st or is assemble
in Brisad way, a small paser! consisting two gold succe
&c. The finder will receive the above reward optomics
at FELLOWS, VAN ARSDALE & COOPERS.

Il Maidelas.

#### BOARDING.

BOARD-In South Brooklys, a pleasant puter smale D for a centleman and indy—also rounts for single commen, with full or partial board. Families from the South Ferry, and the house replace with both gas every modern happowerent. Apply at 54 Hartson et appoint Dr. Stones Church.

DOARD—Gentlemen and their wives, also dispensely themen, can be accommodated with fall or participated at 266 Mercer-at. (12 Netlaon-place) near Eighthe Tabouse is replicte with all the modern convenience and options to the Eighthest, and Broad way lines of eages. D BOARDING. Furnished rooms to let on the second two simple gentlemen, at 55 Hudson-st pear Jaj-4.

BOARD AT 52 BEEKMAN-ST. Several days gentlemen can be well accommodated with please rooms and board.

R 50015 TO LET. Very pleasant, alr., and ready furnished rooms, without board, may be had by image distensibilities as the Frankite at, a few doors were to myltim.

A LADY residing in a pleasant location in Princes as immates of her family a few gentlemen and the tree and a few single gentlemen, to either full or partial best, where can be resirved an agreeable home, with moderate terms. Address C B. Tribone Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, opposite Was square, to be let to single gentleman, with or breakfast. Apply at 286 Fourth-st. References extrayed 2 w.\* A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 13 Rutgers at corners learny at.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE. Two or three families can be accommodated with good board and fine airy rooms, is a large farm hous, and a miles from Glea Cove. Apply to Mr CRURSHARK at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. 31 Walest or a Christian Christi

TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant himilated rooms with breakfast and as, and dinner on Sunday if desired, in a private fault, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home at 90 Princes a few doors from Broadway.

To LET.—A large and airy basement room, sulable for a Physician. Also, a large front parlor room, sulable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentleman, who beard, or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to 15 Howard-st.

WANTED-Between Fourth-avenue and Broatwo,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

SCHOOLEYS MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, A.J.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, so long and favorely known to the public, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the loth of June next. The house has been greatly enlarged during the past rear, furthelming an ensaive disting rooms, a size number of good-dired and weiventialled hed-chambers and a new and spaceous patherait rewly and reasily turnished, with special relevoes to convenience-hand comfort. Connected with his seasilement are several colleges, so situated as to be refired, and yet convenient to the main building. These chapes will be let to said the wishes of applicants, chiefs called to be the story or room. The whole establishment has been fitted up in superior style and the accommodations are estimated to be equal to those of any watering-place in the

Country.

The undersigned having become the sole propriets, will give his whole attention to the business, and will be a stated in its management by Mr. David A. Crowell and other gentlemen of large experience.

JOSEPH H. MARSH.
Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1850.

myst lawing.

Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1859.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, R.T.

BELLMONT HALL.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE PLACE of
Summer resort will reopen for the reception of visions
on the 16th Inst. Many improvements have been misted to
be hulldings and grounds since the last season. The 'ye
racdah,' connected to this establishment, is so stands to
be reflered, and yet convenients to the man belings,
and formatished in the heat style; the rooms are a sample,
as to communicate and be converted into private pains.
The whole establishment to this season fined up is automative,
and the accommodutions are unsurpassed. Nexus,
thail be outsited on the part of the management, Genmauly and experienced persons are engaged to file art
department. All communications addressed.

W.M. E. A. HINOHMAN

Schooley's Mountain Springs, Jone 1, 1859.

Rottle via Morris and Essex Relivond. Tudes Office for
Cortinadest. Lave every morrity at S.A.M. Though
from New York in 6 hours. Lower Philadeniphs user
morring at 5 A M. food Walnuts at via New-Jerny Raimal
for Newark. Connect M. and E. R.R. Through in about
Jeptiment.

OCEANIC HOUSE CONEY ISLAND.

OCEANIC HOUSE CONEY ISLAND.

C. M. ROGERS would intorus his oid parties, freely a vist ing the sen store, that his Oceanic House, Cody lines. This will be opened on Saurday June 5.

This will be found one of the best and asfel shall, places in the whole range of the Coast. The size and will find the whole range of the Coast. The size and will find delightful ridge in the vicinity, and sayes. Senances leave the Island size or spine, those a bit, and siages morning and evening. The Oceanic Boss only one hours ride from New York, or Brookyn, by the or land.

Mr. K. HERNALAW will be at the Astor House until the from 10 of of clock seed day, to wait upon any person destrous of making arrangements for board during his action. [ab 3.7]

CHAGLES. ISTHMUS HOTELS. GORGON

der the management of A B Miller and J F. Chart.
THE AMERICAN HOTEL at Cruces, under he
segment of F. R Feiger av d H. Miller Jr.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at Pansas under he
management of Adrian B. Miller

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at Pansas under the management of Adrian B Miller

A CAR D.—PANSO-GREEN S Standy-There is a scarcely a dissensing voice among painters as to a vari superiority to point of durability and brilliancy of its vari superiority to point of durability and brilliancy of its vari superiority to point of durability and brilliancy of its venetime billods and shop painting that it is equally a general complicant that the said green, in proportion to its reserved compliant that the said green, in proportion to its reserved compliant that the said green, in proportion to its reserved control of the complex of the said green, in the said of the sai